

THE CITIZEN.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 17, 1907.



If you want to earn some money, write to The Citizen for terms to agents.

One Dollar a year.

No. 31

IDEAS.

UNCLE ZEE SAYS—
Winmen who wear shoes large enuf
fer 'em glurnly make good wives.

A man may be his own best friend,
but he can't borrow from himself
when he's broke.

It's no disgrace to be poor,
but that's about all yer kin say in favor
of it.

Th' men who are always showin'
a big roll uv money are th' hardest to
borrow from.

If yer wife has her clothes made by
a modiste, yer kin wave money by havin'
her patronize a dressmaker.

When there ain't no one else to
blame fer yer mistakes, wives are
natty useful.

All babies are either brought by
storks or left in a basket on the door-
step, but nobody ever sees the work
er the basket.

Journal of Agriculture.

BEREA COLLEGE

WINTER TERM OPENED

JANUARY 2,

With Largest Crowd of Students Ever
Gathered in Eastern Kentucky.

SPECIAL PAIRS will be taken to pro-
vide for still others who are delayed
by high water, or by schools yet
not opened.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

A full council of the French Bishops
has been summoned to meet January
15th in Paris to discuss the situation
of the Catholic Church and France.

James Bryce, the newly appointed
British Ambassador to the United
States, is to be the guest of the Pil-
grims' Society of London at a ban-
quet on February 6, at which Field
Marshal Lord Roberts is to preside.

There was a great demonstration
against the Catholic priests at Bil-
bao, Spain, Sunday, and a similar one
at San Sebastian, where 30,000 persons
paraded about the town.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

Representative Murphy, of Mis-
souri, proposes to outdo Folk by put-
ting the Sunday lid on. If it is a good
thing to bar the sale of liquor in the
four big towns of Missouri on Sun-
day, it is a good thing to bar it
wherever the American flag floats,
Murphy argues. He introduced a
bill in Congress Monday looking to
that very end. The bill amends the
present law relating to special taxes
on liquor by providing: "Nor shall
the payment of any such tax author-
ize, permit or be deemed to include
the sale of any liquor on the first day
of the week, commonly called Sunday."
Any person who sells liquor on Sun-
day shall forfeit his stamp and no fur-
ther stamp shall be issued to him.
In addition he shall be punished by
a fine of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and
imprisonment from six months to two
years. While it is unlikely that the
liquor interests will ever allow this
bill even to come to a vote in Con-
gress, it certainly has the right on
its side.

A committee from the Senate will
go to Brownsville, Texas, to gather
evidence regarding the riot in which
the negro troops participated. It is
believed President Roosevelt will be
sustained by the Senate.

Champ Clark will be the leader of
the democratic minority in the next
congress. Mr. Clark has a majority
of thirty-one of the democratic pledged
to him who will compose the minor-
ity of the next congress. He is one
of Bryan's most loyal adherents, while
Mr. Williams, the present democratic
leader differs with Bryan in regard
to his position advocating the govern-
ment ownership of railroads.

A special from Oklahoma says that
President Roosevelt may refuse to pre-
claim the constitution of the new state
on account of a proposed clause for
separation of whites and negroes.

An important national convention
for the extension of foreign commerce
will be held in Washington this week.
President Roosevelt is expected to ad-
dress the convention on Wednesday,
and Secretary Root will also probably
take part.

The president has sent to the senate
a message urging action by Congress
toward abolishing the situation caused
by the break in the Colorado river
four miles below the international
boundary line in Mexico, and which
threatens property interests in the
Imperial Valley of California.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

A herculean effort will be made
during the week commencing Monday,
January 21, to complete the fund of
\$40,000 required to give Kentucky a
proper representation at the James-
town Exposition. The Exposition will
open at Norfolk, Va., April 26 next,
and promises to be one of the most
interesting World's Fairs ever held.

The Kentucky General Assembly failed
to provide a fund for a State Building
and the task must be carried out by the citizens
of this Commonwealth. Members of

ANOTHER KIND OF ROBBERS.

The kind that breaks into my house and steals my
money, I don't like very much. However I can earn some
more money and get over the loss. **The kind of robbers
that steal away my right to my share in the
government of my state and nation, I hate.** They are not only enemies of mine but of the whole
state, and if a large number of the voters of the state have
such men to represent them, then I am sorry for them—
they are represented by thieves and their property
will be as safe in their hands as property generally is in the
hands of thieves.

**The "Gerrymander" is a weapon by which
politicians rob citizens of their fair representation
in the government.** It is a much more dangerous
weapon than the revolver which the hold-up man uses.
**Some day it will explode and kill the political
party which has been using it.**

On March 13th, 1906, a law passed by the Kentucky legislature was approved by the Governor of the State, which gave to counties whose total population in 1900 was about 125,000 the same amount of representation in the state legislature as other counties whose population in 1900 was about 466,000. The last group of counties ought to have twenty-two representatives. They were robbed of ten. The first group ought to have six, they received six of the stolen ten in addition. It may be that the governor and a majority of the men who voted for that law did not intend to be robbers. If not, they were the tools of those who planned the robbery. There is only one way they can prove that they were honest in that matter, and that is by repealing that law and restoring their rights to the plundered counties. The Gerrymander has been used by political robbers of both parties. Let us make such an outcry against it that no representative of ours will ever dare make use of it, and that it may be sent to the museum where the instruments of tyrants of past ages are exposed.

the Kentucky Jamestown Exposition Commission, of which Colonel J. S. Johnston is president, have been devoting their time and services gratuitously to this movement and now they call on the public spirited citizens of the state, arguing with considerable force that Kentucky's participation in the Exposition will mean assistance toward the general development of the state. It is further pointed out that Kentucky, recognized as the first and foremost daughter of Virginia should, above all other states, have a place in this Exposition.

Believing that the public spirited citizens and business enterprises of Kentucky will not permit the state to go unrepresented, the Kentucky Commission has already secured an ideal site for a State Building and has begun the collection of the logs which will be used in a replica of the Fort of Boonesboro—Kentucky's proposed structure at the Fair. It is hoped to send to Jamestown on or about February 1, the first shipment of logs for the building and exhibits from this state.

The week of Jan. 21, has been designated as "Kentucky Jamestown Week." A personal canvass for funds will be made in every county in the state. An equitable division of the sum expected from the entire state has been made. Each county is requested to raise a sum amounting to 1 per cent. of the revenue turned over by the county to the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. Each county in the state has much natural wealth and many possibilities to offer to outside investors, and it is felt that an elaborate exhibit and a State Building will attract attention to Kentucky and arouse interest in her resources and possibilities.

For the counties of this congressional district, vice chairmen of the division of finance have been appointed and the respective counties are asked to subscribe to the fund as follows:

Eighth District.—Anderson, \$150.53, Lillard Carter, Lawrenceburg, County Chairman; Hoyle, \$411.02, J. A. Quisenberry, Danville, County Chairman; Garrard, \$252.94, John M. Farra, Lancaster, County Chairman; Jessamine, \$282.53, L. C. McMurry, County Chairman; Lincoln, \$282.93, Jas. P. Riley, Stanford, County Chairman; Madison, \$513.95, J. A. Sullivan, Richmond, County Chairman; Mercer, \$298.54, W. W. Stephenson, Hazardburg, County Chairman; Rockcastle, \$66.11, Dr. A. C. Lovell, Mt. Vernon, County Chairman; Shelby, \$193.94, C. M. Hiram, Shelbyville, County Chairman; Spencer, \$98.15, Wm. J. Trux, Taylorsville, County Chairman. Total, \$2850.64.

Louisville receives \$348,000 for improvement of the Ohio river falls, under the Rivers and Harbors Bill, which has been agreed upon, of this \$14,000 is to be used to raise the level of the dam, deepening the channel as far as Madison, Ind.

Former Governor W. O. Bradley will not on any condition be a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, but he would gladly consent to being elected to the United States Senate

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4% COMPOUNDED TWICE A YEAR 4%

Few People Give Enough Thought
to the Earning Capacity
of a Dollar.

When you look at a dollar don't think of
how much it will buy, but **HOW MUCH IT
WILL EARN.** When you form the habit of
taking this view of your dollars you find
yourself starting on the only straight and
sure road to wealth. Idle dollars are of no
more use to the world than idle men. Every
dollar you make, over the cost of your actual
necessities, should immediately be placed under
the safeguard of a strong bank and kept
busily at work earning other dollars for you.
We pay four per cent on Savings Accounts
and figure the interest Every Six Months.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00

J. J. Moore, President

W. H. Porter, Cashier

BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO.
BEREA, KY.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Everything to be Sold by April 1st

**PROPERTY SOLD
ALREADY**

**Dry Goods and Notions;
Hats, Caps, Shoes; General
Hardware; Farming Tools;
Queensware, Tinware; Gen-
eral Merchandise.**

\$5000 Worth of Goods

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

**Big Reduction
In All Lines. A. P. Settle, Jr.**

**The Charter of the Berea National Bank.
No. 8435.**

Treasury Department.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1906.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison and State of Kentucky, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

NOW THEREFORE I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF witness my hand and seal of office this seventeenth day of November, 1906.

[SEAL] T. P. KANE,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

Bank opens December 1.

**S. E. WELCH, Pres. WRIGHT KELLY, Vice-Pres.
J. L. GAY, Cashier.**

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

OUR SERIAL.

MY COLORADO BEDROOM.

My Colorado bedroom has no limit to its width, in the heavens, and the heavy dew that falls. Sprinkle floor and lawn and carpet, paint the colors to the rose that blooms around my bedroom and blossoms in the snows.

My Colorado bedroom is as broad as it is long. It was built by the Creator with foundations deep and strong; God Almighty laid the corners, spread the carpet on the floor. That changes as the seasons change with everything outdoor.

My Colorado bedroom has no lock upon its door. No curtains on its windows and no chairs upon its floor. The smoke goes through the ceiling and as I rest from care I'll never find a sweater place when I get over there."

My Colorado bedroom is out in the open air. There is no mortgage on its freehold and no landlord anywhere: The snow blows through the attic, but the sun shines in the door, sifted down through angels' fingers and spread out upon the floor.

My Colorado bedroom is very dear to me, with the silent stars above it shining like an astral sea. And when this life is over and the pearly gates I see, May I rest within its bosom; it is heaven enough for me.

—Denver Post.

THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

(Copyright, 1904, by The Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

CHAPTER XXIX.—CONTINUED.

"Because I shouldn't be able to realize a single one of your ideals. I know what they are—what you will expect in a wife. I could make you a rich man, a successful man, as the world measures success, and perhaps I could even give you love: after the first flush of youth is past, the heavenly-affinity sentiment loses its hold and a woman comes to know that if she cares to try hard enough she can love any man who will be thoughtful and gentle, and whose habits of life are not hopelessly at war with her own.

But that kind of love doesn't breed love. Your vanity would pine itself for a little while, and then you would know the curse of unsought love and murder in your heart a thousand times a day. No, David, I have read you to little purpose if these are the things you will ask of the woman who takes your name and becomes the mother of your children." She had risen and was standing beside his chair, with her hand lightly touching his shoulder. "Will you go now? There are others coming, and—"

He made his adieux gravely and went away half dazed and a prey to many emotions, but strangely light-hearted within: and as once before, he walked when he might have ridden. But the mixed-emotion mood was not immortal. At the Clarendon he found a committee of Civic leaders waiting to ask him if he would stand as a "good government" candidate in the special election to fill the house vacancy in the capital district; and in the discussion of ways and means, and the setting of political pins which followed there was little food for sentiment.

It was three weeks and more after Gov. Marston's call summoning the assembly for an investigative session. Kent had fought his way triumphantly through the special election to a seat in the house, aided and abetted manfully by Ormsby, Hilldruth and the entire Trans-Western influence and vote. And now men were beginning to say that without the tireless blows of the keen-witted, sharp-tongued young corporation lawyer, the junta might still have reasserted itself.

But the house committee, of which Kent was the youngest member and the chairman, had proved incorruptible, and the day of the Gaston wolf-pack was over. Hendricks resigned, to escape a worse thing; Meigs came over to the majority with a show of heartiness that made Kent doubly watchful of him; heads fell to the right and left, until at the last there was left only one member of the original cabal to reckon with: the judicial tool of the capitol ring.

Kent had hesitated when MacFarlane's name came up; and the judge never knew that he owed his escape from the inquisitorial house committee, and his permission to resign on the plea of broken health, to a young woman whom he had never seen.

It was Elinor Brentwood who was his intercessor; and the occasion was the last day of the third week of the extra session—a Saturday afternoon and a legislative recess when Kent had borrowed Ormsby's auto-car, and had driven Elinor and Penelope out to Pentland place to look at a house he was thinking of buying. For with means to induce it, Kent's Gaston-bred mania for plowing in real estate had returned upon him with all the acuteness of a half-satisfied passion.

They had gone all over the house and grounds with the caretaker, and when there was nothing more to see, Penelope had prevailed on the woman to open the venetians in the music-room. There was a grand piano in the place of honor, presided over by

a mechanical piano-player; and Penelope went into ecstasies of mockery.

"Wait till I can find the music scrolls, and I'll hypnotize you," she said gleefully; and Kent and Elinor beat a hasty retreat to the wide entrance hall.

"I don't quite understand it," was Elinor's comment, when they had put distance between themselves and Penelope's joyous grinding-out of a Wagner scroll. "It looks as if the owners had just walked out at a moment's notice."

"They did," said Kent. "They went to Europe, I believe. And by the way; I think I have a souvenir hero somewhere. Will you go up to the first landing of the stair and point your finger at that window?"

She did it, wondering; and when he had the line of direction he knelt in the cushioned window-seat and began to probe with the blade of his pen-knife in a small round hole in the woodwork.

"What is it?" she asked, coming down to stand beside him.

"This." He had cut out a flattened bullet and was holding it up for her to see. "It was meant for me, and I've always had an idea that I heard it strike the woodwork."

"For you? Were you ever here when the house was occupied?"

"Yes, once; it is the Senator Duvall place. This is the window where I broke in."

She nodded intelligence.

"I know now why you are going to buy it. The senator is another of those whom you haven't forgiven."

His laugh was a ready denial.

"I have nothing against Duvall. He was one of Buck's dupes, and he is paying the price. The property is to be sold at a forced sale, and it is a good investment."

"Is that all it means to you? It is too fine to be hawked about as a thing

Kit Carson's Last Trip.

Rebelling at the tameness of ranching and horse trading and wagon trading, longing once more for the freedom of the trapping trail, Kit Carson sent word among his old friends, the free traders of the Rockies, and made up a party of 18 old-time, long-haired men. They saluted forth with rifle and ax and peck and jingling trap chains, in the fashion of the past, making once more deep into the heart of the Rockies. They visited the Arkansas, the Green, the Grand, the White, the Laramie—all the loved and lovable parks of the mountains. They came back through the Raton mountains with abundant fur. They said it was their last trail; that they had visited the streams which they loved in order that they might "shake hands" with them and say good-by." The expedition was made for sheer love of the old life which they knew had now gone forever.—Outing.

Handicapped Successor.

"In the majority of cases," said Senator Depew, "a formal personal address is simply a string of fulsome compliments and professions indiscriminately lavished upon any individual in authority in order to assure him of the particular, personal and exclusive veneration in which he is held by those who would pay equal homage to any one else if he possessed equal power."

"The best reply I ever heard of such an address was made by James T. when certain of his subjects expressed a wish that he might reign over them as long as sun, moon and stars should endure."

"I suppose, then," observed the monarch, "you mean my successor to reign by candle light?"—N. Y. Herald.

How a Politician Lost His Leg.

Gomer Davies was stumping along by the side of "Ed" Hoch, the republican candidate for governor of Kansas, one day, when a bystander asked Capt. Ross who that one-legged man was.

"Why, don't you know him?" responded the captain. "That's Gomer Davies of the Concordia Kansan."

"Wonder how he lost his leg?" asked the bystander.

"Oh," said the captain, disgustedly, "he lost it hoppin' from one political party to the other."

And Davies thought the joke good enough to print in his own paper.—Kansas City Journal.

When We Didn't Care for Japan.

When the first embassy from Japan arrived in Washington a member of the senate rose and said: "Mr. President, the first ambassadors from the venerable country of Japan are about to arrive. I move the senate do now adjourn to meet and welcome the Japanese." Immediately another senator was on his feet, not to second the motion, but to say sharply: "Mr. President, I humbly trust the senate of the United States of America will not adjourn for every show that comes along." That settled it.—Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's "Reminiscences."

Agreed with Both.

Horace Greeley was the author of a style in editorial writing which had been often imitated, but probably never equalled. During his editorship of two newspapers, neither of which was friendly to Greeley, became engaged in a violent altercation. The argument grew warmer, until each paper openly called the other a liar. It was the opportunity Greeley had been waiting for. He announced in his paper that he had the honor to agree with both of his distinguished contemporaries.—N. Y. Herald.

Ticklish Name.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage came up before Lord Erskine, when, as chief justice of England, he presided at the Chelmsford Assizes. Miss Tickell was the plaintiff. Her counsel, a solemn young barrister named Stanton, opened the case thus: "Tickell, the plaintiff, my lord." Erskine dryly interrupted him with: "Oh, tickle her yourself, Mr. Stanton. It would be unbecoming to my position."—N. Y. Tribune.

The Debtor.

Buster—Don't you believe the world owes you living?

Huster—Yes, but the trouble is it won't pay up, and I have to work to collect the money!—Detroit Free Press.

"Don't!" she said. "I haven't been

true to my ideals. I—I sold them, David!"

She was in his arms when she said it, and the bachelor mood was quite lost in the woman.

"I'll never believe that," he said loyally. "But if you did, we'll buy them back—together."

Penelope was good to them. It was a full half-hour before she professed herself satisfied with the mechanical piano-toy; and when she was through, she helped the woman caretaker to shut the venetians with clangings that would have warned the most oblivious pair of lovers.

And afterward, when they were free of the house, she ran ahead to the waiting auto-car, leaving Kent and Elinor to follow at a small's pace down the leaf-covered walk to the gate. There was a cedar hedge to mark the sidewalk boundary, and while it still screened them Kent went quickly to the upturned face of happiness.

"One more," he pleaded; and when he had it: "Do you know now, dearest, why I brought you here to-day?"

She nodded joyously.

"It is the sweetest old place. And, David, dear, we'll bring our ideals—all of them; and it shall be your haven when the storms beat."

THE END.

A REVOLVING BOOK-CASE.

Piece of Furniture for Library Which Boy Can Build.

One of the prettiest ways to keep books is in a revolving bookcase. These can be had at furniture stores, but the cost is usually somewhat high, and there, there is much more pleasure in making a thing than in buying it, especially when the article is so easily made as in a book case of this style.

To begin at the foundation, one needs first the base and standard. Two pieces similar to that shown in Fig. 1 are needed for the base. These are "halved" together and a stout standard inserted, as shown in Fig. 2. The base pieces should each be about two feet long and the standard, hard wood, one and a half inches in diameter, should be three feet in height above the base. The top of this stand should be very smoothly rounded, as the weight of the whole case is to rest upon this top and revolve about upon it.

The making of the shelves comes next, explains the Orange Judge Farmer. The lowest of all is shown in Fig. 3. The four side boards should be six or seven inches wide, according to the size of the books to be accommodated. The lower shelf can be seven inches wide and the others six and five an one-half, respectively, if that will suit the varied sizes of books. The corner joints of these shelves are put together by "halving" one piece upon another, but one half need not come quite to the front edge of the other. Across from one side to the other is nailed a thin strip with opening in the center for the standard to pass through. This will hold the lower part of the book case steadily in

KIT CARSON'S LAST TRIP.

At the back edge of each shelf a thin strip across in both directions, thin strip is nailed, projecting two inches above the shelf, to hold the books from slipping back. The magazine shelf, next to the top, should have a strip across in both directions, as these strips are to rest upon the top of the standard, and should be extra strong, as the weight of the whole case and the books will come upon them. A little plate of iron should be screwed to the under side of the under cross piece for the top of the standard to rest against. This will insure as little friction as possible. The rim at the back edge of this magazine shelf should extend up and touch the top of the book case, that this top may bear its part in supporting the weight of the books.

The flat strips of wood that are screwed (with round-head screws) to the corners, should be stout enough to hold the weight that will be upon the shelves. A good size for the case is 18 or 20 inches square. It can be made of pine or whitewood, then stained, if desired. The top is not of

place. The second shelf need not have this cross piece, but the next one above should have it.

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screwed (with round-head screws) to the corners, should be stout enough to hold the weight that will be upon the shelves. A good size for the case is 18 or 20 inches square. It can be made of pine or whitewood, then stained, if desired. The top is not of

place. The second shelf need not have this cross piece, but the next one above should have it.

At the back edge of each shelf a thin strip across in both directions, thin strip is nailed, projecting two inches above the shelf, to hold the books from slipping back. The magazine shelf, next to the top, should have a strip across in both directions, as these strips are to rest upon the top of the standard, and should be extra strong, as the weight of the whole case and the books will come upon them. A little plate of iron should be screwed to the under side of the under cross piece for the top of the standard to rest against. This will insure as little friction as possible. The rim at the back edge of this magazine shelf should extend up and touch the top of the book case, that this top may bear its part in supporting the weight of the books.

The flat strips of wood that are

screwed (with round-head screws) to the corners, should be stout enough to hold the weight that

RAZORS

And Shaving Material.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FINE RAZOR

One that will give entire satisfaction, come in and see
Our New Assortment.

WE HAVE THEM AT \$1.00 TO \$2.50

For those who prefer the regular style razor, and yet have a safety guard attached, the Curly Safety Razor is the thing at \$2.50.

The Gem Safety Razor with seven sharp blades is as good as any \$5.00 Safety Razor made. Our price \$1.50.

While you are purchasing a razor, remember that there are several other things necessary to complete as having outfit. Strops, lather brushers, soap, talcum powder and cold cream are here in a variety of brands and prices.

Pocket Knives.

We have a large new assortment of Pocket Knives at prices ranging from 5c to \$1.75. If you are particular about style or size, we feel sure that we have what you want.

Porter Drug Co., INC.

Prescription Druggists.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

TAKE NOTICE.

Next Saturday and Monday nights two great lectures are to be given in the College Chapel at 7 p. m., by Chas. Walton Seymour of New York. They open the Winter Lecture Course. The first lecture is on Cleopatra, and the second on La Fayette. The num-

ber of testimonials from superintendents of schools in large cities, principals of academies and presidents of colleges where Mr. Seymour has been called on again and again to give these splendid historical lectures, indicates that this will be one of the opportunities of years, which no one can afford to miss. Single admission for adults will cost 35 cents, children 20 cents. You will save over one-third by getting course tickets.

Mr. W. R. Goldbord spent Monday with his mother-in-law, Mrs. L. C. Goldbord.

Mrs. Joe Evans is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dock Chandler at Mt. Vernon.

G. M. Green, who was reported to be ill last week is able to attend to business again.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Gunfield of Ashfield, O., are visiting their son, Tom Gunfield and family.

Miss Anna Soper, who has been spending a few weeks with relatives in Ashfield and Lancaster, returned home Monday.

Mrs. Frank Hayes was shopping in Richmond last Tuesday.

Mrs. Lou Hanson entertained a number of her friends Monday afternoon.

About 8:20 o'clock last Friday night an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in Boone Cottage. The only evidence that can be found is that the fire started in the wardrobe of Lemmet Parsons' and Jessie Baird's room. The boy's clothing was all burned and the loss is estimated at about \$100.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Gathering Gay and Mr. Stanley H. Kitchen was solemnized in the presence of the immediate families at the bride's home Tuesday morning, January 15th, at eleven o'clock. Rev. T. A. Kitchen, assisted by Rev. M. K. Paseo, officiated. The bride looked beautiful in an ivory white crepe de Chene gown. The groom was attired in the conventional black. They will remain in Berea a short while before going to Tennessee, where they will make their home.

E. L. Roberts becomes Superintendent of the College Printing Office.

Berea College is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. E. L. Roberts to superintend its Printing Department. He graduated from Wheaton College, Illinois, in 1900, and has had a wide experience in the printing business as manager of the Wheaton College Press and in connection with a large Chicago printing firm. Mr. Roberts' wife and two children are visiting relatives in Iowa, and are expected here after a month or so.

The College is glad that it is able to retain the services of Mr. Grosvenor for the present and hopes that this increase of the force will be a great advantage in its printing department.

To make room for new goods, I have reduced prices below cost on all my winter hats.

MRS. S. R. BAKER.

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, and heals. Sold for 60 years.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been a regular in my present life. It brought me through a severe attack of consumption, and I owe that I owe my life to its wonderful curative properties." —WILLIAM H. TRUITT, Wewa, Pa.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Sarsaparilla Pills. Hair Vigor.

Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

The many friends of J. K. Caldwell, who was for a number of years a Berea student and graduated with the class of 1905, will be interested in learning that last November he sailed from Seattle for Tokio, Japan, where he has a government position as student interpreter.

He is given three years in which to learn the language, and is under contract to remain in the service for ten years.

Eight young men were required but only six were successful in the examination. Mr. Caldwell is very fortunate in being one of the six, for in addition to a comfortable salary and the advantages of travel, his years of study, and his association with men versed in government affairs will qualify him for a particularly desirable position at the close of his term in Japan.

Prof. Dodge was at Lexington last week by invitation of the Grand Army Post of that city. He delivered an address before the Post and also installed their officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Gamble went to Lexington on business last Friday.

Mr. Osborne went to Richmond on last Friday on business for the College.

Mr. Postlewaite and Mr. Bender were in attendance at the debate Friday night.

Prof. Taylor of Winchester, Prof. Fulton of Danville and Judge Smith of Richmond served as judges at the debate.

Prof. Rumford gave the Monday lecture on the subject "Alcohol."

Dr. Thompson preached at Sunday night Chapel.

The enrollment of students this year is larger than ever before. New students are arriving on every train.

The Y. W. C. A. gave a social Saturday afternoon at Ladies' Hall which proved to be a very pleasant affair. Light refreshments were served. At the close of the social a business meeting was held and Miss Joy Hillis was elected Treasurer, to take the place of Miss Ruth Putnam.

Miss Christian led the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night, the subject being missions. Several girls read very interesting papers on India.

Mr. Fellmy led the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday night.

Mr. W. L. Fullerton of Xenia, O., who has been visiting his son, Chris Fullerton, returned to his home Saturday.

Death of Lawson Mainous.

At the age of 60, it is several months since he passed away, many of those who knew him as a Berea student will be glad to know more about his life and just words.

Lawson Mainous was born in Owyhee county, February 22, 1884, and died in Heidelberg, Ky., August 2, 1906. For some time he attended Berea College and is remembered as a diligent student and an exemplary young man. His disease was typhoid fever and his illness lasted three weeks. Shortly before his death he called his mother to his bedside and asked her if anything could be done for him. She told him that everything possible had been done, and that now they must look to higher power. He replied, "A little talk with Jesus makes everything right."

In his large circle of acquaintances Lawson was highly esteemed for his many qualities and generous disposition, and his death is a great loss to his family and community.

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To make room for new goods, I have reduced prices below cost on all my winter hats.

MRS. S. R. BAKER.

Farms for Sale.

Fifty-acre farms in Mississippi, school and church convenient, good land, well watered, on the railroad. Price, \$1500 to \$2000, according to improvements. Five years time, no interest. Supplies for first year to experienced farmers who can offer good references. For particulars address Southern Commercial Co., Natchez, Miss.

The Fancy Work Club entertained at the home of Mr. Fay Hanson, in honor of Miss Anna Hanson. They had planned to give Miss Hanson a surprise party, but on account of the illness of her sister, they decided to have an old fashioned pound party at the home of Mr. Fay Hanson. Every one seemed to enjoy the novelty of this party very much.

FEUDIST'S FEAR.

Barricaded and Guarded by Friends to Prevent Assassination.

Jackson, Ky., Jan. 15.—John Smith, the Breathitt county feudist who confessed to his part in the assassination of Dr. Cox and fled from Jackson to prevent assassination, is at the home of his brother, Govan Smith, nine miles from Jackson. Smith says he received warning that his life is sought and several relatives are at the house day and night armed and guarding him. Smith is badly frightened and says he will appear at the trial of Judge Hargis only on condition that he be given a bodyguard.

A. F. Byrd, B. R. Jouett and James P. Adams, attorneys conducting the prosecution of the Hargises, have been threatened with assassination, but all say they will return to the trial here Friday. It is learned that if Judge Carnes again asks for troops at Jackson they will be sent.

Many feudists are in Jackson, but all are waiting the order of the court of appeals on the motion to arrest the case from trial before Judge Carnes.

Judge Carnes' Reply.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 15.—Special Judge William Carnes of the Breathitt circuit court, in the James Hargis murder case, prepared his response to the petition of the attorneys for the prosecution in the case, seeking a writ of prohibition against him because of his refusal to grant a continuance and quash the indictment and because he ordered the jury summoned from bystanders and dismissed the sheriff. He denies the authority of the court to interfere with preliminary rulings made by a circuit judge in the trial of a case. He urges that a writ of prohibition will not lie where a circuit judge does not go outside his jurisdiction in a case.

Names Hargis and Callahan.

Jackson, Ky., Jan. 12.—John Smith, one of the men under indictment for the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox, made a confession, which is in the bands of B. R. Jouett, attorney for the commonwealth. In this confession Smith names James Hargis and Ed Callahan as moving spirits in the crime. He says Hargis and Ed Callahan induced him to enter the conspiracy against Dr. Cox, making promises to see that he was acquitted and to give him a job. He tells of the murder in detail, and says Ed Callahan gave him \$100 after the killing, saying Jim Hargis sent it to him. Smith says the shooting was done by Abner, Spieker and himself.

SCORE DROWNED.

Crew of British Ship Decline Assistance and All Parish.

Cuxhaven, Germany, Jan. 14.—A disaster, involving the loss of more than a score of lives, occurred ten miles northwest of this city.

The British ship Pengwern, Captain Williams, from Chile for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of saltpetre, grounded off Scharhorn. Twenty-four men comprising the crew were drowned, and her cargo is a total loss. The tug Vulkan went to the assistance of the stranded vessel and, passing closely to her, the crew of the Pengwern threw a live dog and a bundle of clothes aboard the tug, but disregarded the appeals to jump into the water so that they might be rescued. The Vulkan made repeated attempts to reach the Pengwern, but a heavy sea broke over her and she disappeared from view.

American Beauty Corsets, all styles, for sale at

MRS. S. R. BAKER'S.

TIS APITEZO

(Genine)

That makes the weak strong; it makes rich, red blood; it is a builder of energy; it is nutritious. College workers should eat Apitezo, and eat it often. It makes the toiler energetic and his work is made easier and pleasanter. See that your children eat Apitezo, it will make their childhood vigorous and in their maturity they will be useful. Apitezo does not make brains but 'twill improve the brain.

When you have used Apitezo, say so to your friends and please inform them where you purchased it.

G. M. GREEN
MAIN STREET. Phone No. 98
Deliveries made to all parts of the city.

BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, \$50,000.00
SURPLUS, \$10,000.00

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT:—

The Real Estate Department of the Berea Bank and Trust Company, which was opened January first, buys and sells town and farm property on a commission only.

We have listed for sale the most desirable Blue Gram farms in Madison and adjoining counties. Fine building lots in the town of Berea, for prices ranging from \$100 to \$1000. Also a number of the best residences. It is our desire to fill the wants of each individual. If you want to buy, a call will pay you.

Those having property to sell, will do well to list the same with us, and it will be disposed of in a most satisfactory manner, at the highest market price, without any effort on your part.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:—

The Trust Department is prepared to take entire or partial charge of any kind of real estate; collect rents, attend to repairs, pay taxes and insurance premiums, in fact it will relieve you of all the worry connected with your property.

We are also qualified to act as executors of estates, to receive and administer trust funds, act as guardians and administrators, examine and approve titles.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:—

We write all kinds of fire, tornado, life and accident insurance in the best and strongest companies.

Fire insurance is so cheap that you can't afford to go without it. If you are not insured or are not carrying enough to fully protect you, don't delay another minute, but see us at once.

J. J. MOORE, President

W. H. PORTER, Cashier

Ring Phone No. 10

WHEN YOU WANT

GROCERIES

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

TO ANY PLACE IN TOWN

Golden Grain Patent Flour per sack, 55c
Best Granulated Sugar per lb. - - 5c
Best Canned Corn per can, - - 5c

AGENT FOR

NAVEN LAUNDRY J. B. Richardson

IT PAYS TO BUY ANOTHER SUIT NOW.

CHANGE OF DRESS IS A GOOD THING, AND AN EXTRA SUIT TWO BREAKS THE MONOTONY OF ONE'S DRESS.

THE NEW CASH STORE will, beginning January 12th and continuing until January 26th, inclusive, have a general

SEMI CLEARANCE SALE on all kinds of Winter Clothing.

We have made it a positive rule not to carry over stock from season to season. Styles change, goods become shop-worn. We'd rather lose our profit and give you the benefit, for we consider it a valuable advertisement for our store to give the Clothing Values that we are offering during this Clearance Sale. Our reduced price does not mean reduced value. We have not space to give prices but we invite you to come to visit us and see the many bargains we have to offer you. Don't forget the date.

We take this opportunity to thank you for your liberal patronage for 1906 and 1907.

Harris, Rhodus & Co.

Taming a Hummer.
The boys and girls will be surprised to hear, no doubt, that it is possible to tame a bumbling bird. A few cases are on record in which the efforts were successful. The method adopted was to put in the cage several paper flowers of a tubular form, and in them a little sugar and water, which was frequently renewed. After awhile the bird took the sweet, and appeared to be quite content.

Uncle Eben's Wisdom.

"Lots o' people gives good advice," said Uncle Eben. "It's allus easier to prescribe medicine dan it is to take it."

Elephant Can Travel Fast.

The elephant, commonly supposed to be slow and clumsy, can, when excited or frightened, attain a speed of 20 miles an hour, and, what is more, it can keep this rate of progress up for half a day.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.
E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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Six Months 50
Three Months 35

Send money by Post Office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal, it will be paid.

Minister numbers will be gladly supplied if we are supplied.

Beautiful pictures given as premiums to all new subscribers.

Special terms given to any who obtains new subscribers for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive *The Citizen* free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

A wealthy American girl is going to marry a baseball player. This is certainly an indication that the tastes of the girls have been elevated since the days when they used to pick out dukes and counts.

It has just been discovered that Gashavant G. Pandit, a very wealthy high-caste Hindu and a protege of the Gaekwar of Baroda, is working as a common laborer in an acid factory at Roscoe, N. D. Pandit, though said to be worth millions, works and lives as the other laborers do. Industrial conditions in India are in a deplorable state, he declares, and it is his intention to take part in the task of revolutionizing them in his native land.

Judge Addison, a well-known Jurist of London, recently retired, was in the habit of indulging in the oddest observations while trying cases. On one occasion opposing lawyers were wrangling over the question, "When does an egg become stale?" The Judge, who had vivid recollections of a close election contest in which he figured, declared that the real test of an egg's staleness was the moment it became fit for use at a contested election.

"At no period, perhaps, has the spirit of reform exerted itself more strenuously than in our own time, but this has been not because we are pessimistic, says the Boston Globe, but because we are distinctly optimistic. The pessimist accomplishes no reforms; he leans back and sneers at those evils which he thinks hopeless of correction. It is the optimist who achieves improvements, because his indignation is fresh and hopes are high.

General Nogi, the Japanese commander who captured Port Arthur, the Russian stronghold, has been seriously hurt by being thrown from his horse. It seems like the irony of fate, after escaping the perils of a great war, to meet with so comparatively commonplace an accident. The incident recalls the annoying experience of one of the famous fighters in our own civil war who, having gone through that famous conflict, later lost a leg as the result of a mule kick.

New regulations of the steamboat inspection service restrict the use of sirens and other steam-whistles in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Only fireboats and government vessels are to be allowed to sound the hair-raising siren. The improved regulations are in considerable measure due to the persistent work of one woman, although she has been assisted by many other vigorous pleaders. We are willing to endure the necessary noises of life, but good health demands that we shall be spared unnecessary shocks to the nervous system through the delicate siren.

A striking appeal to the well-to-do owner of a motor car who exceeds the speed limit was made recently by the police commissioner of Boston. The number of policeman is limited. When they are detailed to watch motor car drivers they are withdrawn from their proper duty of guarding homes and preventing disorder. Business men and professional men rich enough to own motor cars, have property which needs police protection. They sacrifice part of this protection, says Youth's Companion, by keeping some of the police on the watch for their offenses against the road laws.

One group of government employees, at least, must be admitted to do their work at small expense. The engineers of the land office during the last fiscal year surveyed 8,500,000 acres of public land at an average cost of four and one-half cents an acre. Even this is an increase over the expense in previous years, which has been three and one-half and four and one-third cents. The reason is that most of the level, accessible and easily surveyed land has been disposed of. That which has to be surveyed now is mountainous or inaccessible, and consequently the cost is greater.

Ben Sheldon, veteran county clerk of Lander, Wyo., was defeated for reelection by a big majority. He was opposed by young women, who resented his action in discharging a girl employed in his office because she insisted on wearing a peek-a-boo waist.

Hicks, the miner who was entombed for fifteen days at Bakersfield, Cal., says there were some moments when he enjoyed his imprisonment. He was not bothered by book agents or insurance solicitors and it didn't cost him a cent for coal or groceries.

National Law Needed to Correct Child Labor Evil

By SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE,
Of Indiana.



It is idle to talk of state laws to correct the child labor evil. They will not. The interests affected are so powerful in some states that they control legislatures, and can thus prevent the passage of bills designed to eradicate the evil. Besides, the passage of such measures in such states would place the manufacturers in those states at a disadvantage. The only way to reach the evil is through a national law.

The evil is one affecting the citizenship of the entire country. Every year there are between 200,000 and 300,000 young men and women becoming of age who have been broken down in body, in spirit and in soul by hard labor. They become the parents of others still more degenerate, and year after year we have a continual increase.

Take a child eight years old and put it to work and keep it there until it is grown, and turn it out with an injured spine or its chest caved in! Such a child cannot but feel that he has been robbed of something; not of money, but of spirit, of intellect, of health; and these children become walking torches of wrath and hatred against the system which has put them in the condition in which they find themselves.

I know the feeling of these people. At 12 years of age I was driving a plow; at 13 I was the driver of a dray and got up at three o'clock in the morning, curried and harnessed the horse and drove to the slaughter house, and without assistance lifted the half of a beef from a hook and staggered beneath the weight back to my cart. At 14 I was in charge of a logging camp.

I feel for the child laborer deeply. If I can help it I never let my mind return to my life between my twelfth and nineteenth years. I often wonder what would have become of me had I instead of being in the open air, been housed in some factory.

Among the 200,000 or 300,000 child laborers who come of age each year there are bound to be anarhists. Instead of merely deprecating the growth of anarchy, I believe it is better to try to correct the conditions which produce it.

Influence of Wage Earning on Women

By KATE GANNETT WELLS.
of Massachusetts Board of Education.

Should the ideal woman, which every man wants every woman to be, become self-supporting?

That more and more women do maintain themselves and yet are ready to marry when the right man, not any man, comes along, seems to

prove that self-support and womanliness are co-existent.

Self-support has made, does and will make, women more coy, cautious and calculating, more businesslike in methods, more given to making their own investments, more independent judgment, speech and act and less foolishly self-ahnegating. Nevertheless, given the right man, she will love him as devotedly as if she leaned on him for daily guidance, and he will love her a great deal more because she doesn't. Yet, from the days of her early girlhood she will have accustomed her parents to the idea of setting a sum of money upon her when she is married. Or, if they have none, she will have trained her lover to the need of making her an allowance on the sliding scale basis of a steady increase and of making a will in her favor the instant he is married.

The daily grind of self-support for the unmarried does not make one unwomanly—witness the outdoor courting on summer evenings. The burden of proof that it does is on the men. Self-supporting industries make one neither womanly nor the reverse. Some of the hardest women on the outside are all tenderness in their hearts, which they have to sheath to-day, just as they always have done, for self-protection. Yet the more self-supporting or hard working (the two occupations have different results) is a woman, married or unmarried, the more should she take care to keep herself tender, trusty and true, lest the charm of independence in her youth leave her lonely in her old age.

Whether or not married women should be self-supporting is another question; at least it is a pity that so often she is obliged to be. And whether or not a girl, who has parents able to provide for her or sufficient income of her own to live decently, should be self-supporting by doing work which other women, who have none, could do, is quite as much a question of chivalry as of social economy. In any case a self-supporting industry need not make any woman unwomanly. It all depends upon the kind of woman she is.

Criticism of the World's People

By MRS. HETTY GREEN.

This world is all right, but the people are not.

There is continual fighting and murder are being committed every day. The world is not to blame, but the people are awfully wicked. They don't think of the beautiful things God has given them—the sky, the stars, the ocean and, the most beautiful of all, light and flowers.

There is one way to success—hard work and right living. That will make any one succeed. You know, I have a son who takes care of my railroad while I take care of my real estate interests. My son was nominated for governor of Texas, but I told him to get off the ticket, and he did. I don't like politics anyway. Why should I like politics when they won't let women vote? I'm just as happy that they don't, and I'm glad that the responsibility of the country rests on the shoulders of the men.

Oftentimes people ask me what I think of certain great men, and I always reply that I don't know them. Of course, I only read of the country's great men in the newspapers, and you can't always believe what you read. The editors and lawyers, I think, are just alike, and I'm sure I don't like either.

And, regarding editors, let me say that the recent statement in the papers to the effect that I am opposed to trusts is a falsehood. I said no such thing. Why should I be opposed to trusts? I don't know anything about them.



PROSPERITY IS REAL

UNPARALLELED FISCAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Treasury Receipts from Tariff Duties
Over \$300,000,000; Imports More
Than \$1,250,000,000; Exports
Exceed \$1,750,000,000.

The fiscal year 1906, as shown in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, brought into the treasury of the United States the largest customs receipts in the history of the government. From the payment made by foreign producers for the privilege of entering the American market with their competitive wares there was realized the unprecedented sum of \$300,000,000.

During the same period American industrial producers marketed fully \$16,000,000,000 worth of the products of American labor.

Imports of more than a billion and a quarter dollars were easily absorbed by a nation grown fat with protection prosperity.

Twelve years ago, when the country was staggering under the calamity of tariff revision downward, foreign producers could find in the United States a market for not more than two-thirds of the goods that they sent to us in 1906.

Eleven years ago the free trade government was issuing bonds to defray government expenses, so great was the diminution of revenues.

To-day a tariff revised upward in the interest alike of revenue and of adequate protection is yielding customs receipts of more than \$300,000,000 a year, and instead of bond issues to meet deficits, the treasury has a comfortable working surplus of \$75,000,000.

Is not this condition to be glad of? Is it not a condition to be let alone? Is it a condition calling for tariff reduction?

If we reduce the tariff we shall reduce the revenues; that is, provided the imports remain at the present volume of \$1,276,000,000.

But if, through the reduction of tariff duties the revenues remain unimpaired, or shall even be increased, we shall have to import much more than \$1,276,000,000, much more than some \$650,000,000 of durable and competitive articles.

To keep the revenues at their present stage, with tariff rates reduced, would necessitate a much larger increase of durable and competitive imports.

For every ten per cent. of tariff reduction we should have to import 20 per cent. more of competitive articles in order to keep the revenues at high water mark.

If the reduction of tariff rates were to be 20 per cent. the increased importation of duty paying commodities would have to be 40 per cent., and we should then be importing \$260,000,000 more of competing articles; \$260,000,000 taken away from American production and labor and given to foreign production and labor.

But, some will say, there is no intention of making an all-round reduction of 20 per cent., or even 10 per cent. in the Dingley tariff rates.

We are not so sure of that.

Granted such a development of the tariff rippling craze as to bring together the "progressive" revisionists of the Republican party and the already "progressed" revisionists of the Democratic party in a combined assault upon what are called the abuses and the extortions of the Dingley tariff—amounting in a single year, as Gov. Cummins has told us, to ten times the graft and extortion of the life insurance companies since life insurance began—and add to the reduction in rates certain to result from such a coalition the piling of vast quantities of "raw materials" on the free list; then add, further, the results of the realization of the numerous schemes of tariff reduction through "reciprocity" concessions and through customs administration relaxed to facilitate undervaluation and tariff evasion—granted an amalgamation of all the forces bent upon tariff reduction in one form or another and on one pretext or another, and who can say that the final result would not be equivalent to a 20 per cent. reduction of the present rates? It is as likely to go above 20 per cent. as to fall below that figure.

Tariff Not Responsible.

If you are obliged to pay more for your shoes, harness, etc., than formerly, do not let our friend, the enemy, make you believe that the protective tariff is responsible for the rise; it is the increasing demand of the manufacturers that must be held responsible.

The extensive use made of leather other than footwear was not anticipated a few years ago, nor do we believe that the new uses are realized by many who anxiously await a return to former values. The price lists in free trade England show that leather had advanced in that country fully as much as in the United States.—Van Wert (O.) Republican.

Germany's Mistake.

Germany cannot produce the meat necessary to feed her people, excepting at great cost; hence the recent application of a high tariff on meat was a decided mistake. The British are anticipating an advantage from that mistake. In several of the great meat producing Australian colonies investigations have been made as to whether large cargoes of frozen meat could be shipped to Germany. But Australia is not the only meat producing country.—Kingston (N. Y.) Leader.

WILL NOT REVISE TARIFF.

No Reason to Disturb Industrial Stability and Prosperity.

Our morning contemporary in Des Moines ought to know that the last election did not turn on the tariff and it ought to realize that the present congress will not revise the tariff, for the best reason of all, that is, not even the president asked for such action in his message. That paper is simply seeking to continue the strife within the party in the state. It can promote nothing else by its course. There is the greater work of regulating corporations and curbing the trusts, which must be done outside of the tariff, according to Mr. Roosevelt's own conception of politics and duties. While engaged in these important duties, there is no reason why the industrial stability and prosperity should be further threatened by tariff legislation. The country will be very fortunate if it completes the reforms undertaken by the administration without disturbing our present prosperity. It is that more than anything else that the president is desirous of. To keep injecting issues which are not germane to the present work in hand is merely to promote disturbances and disturbances.

Let us fulfill the president's pending reforms and then we will be better able to judge how much reforming there ought to be on the tariff. And rest assured of one thing, and that is that if all the duties were lowered by half, there would be the same dissatisfaction and the same complaints against it. No system of taxation can ever be so finely equilibrated as to give satisfaction to all. A tariff is merely a compromise and the next compromise would not be any more satisfactory than the present. It is idle to expect it.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Far and Near.

If a far-sighted man like James J. Hill had been a senator in Massachusetts, we should doubtless have had Canadian reciprocity long ago; but with a Lodge unable to see beyond Gloucester Point, and with no mind above herring every move in that direction has been blocked.—N. Y. Evening Post.

There are some men who are so far-sighted as to overlook things close at hand, while seeing things at a long distance. It may be that the Great Northern president is of this class of far-seers. He can see much gain to the traffic of his big railway system in the privilege of hauling in Canadian products to the American market and hauling out American manufactures to the Canadians. It can be seen that Canada does not want and will not have the unrestricted competition of manufactures from across the border?

He can see that the only reciprocity acceptable to Canada is that which involves the free sale of her natural products in the United States? Can he see that to grant this one-sided privilege to Canadian farmers would disrupt our own farmers as to turn them against the whole system of protection? That in such case there would no longer be any protection for anybody? Perhaps Senator Hill sees more clearly than President Hill these nearby things, and for that reason opposes Canadian reciprocity. If so, that would be a very good reason for his opposition.

The woman was thin and pale. Her lips quivered as she spoke. Her frail body could hardly stand the strain of the unfamiliar environment. As she finished the little girl by her side burst into tears, the bartender took back the whisky, the abashed husband stood with bowed head, one by one the loungers left the room. Presently the bartender, gazing at the poor woman, solemnly vowed that the man should not drink from his bar again.

It was a pathetic scene; it was the last resort of a desperate woman. As she left the hotel with her husband and the little girl there was a lesson, too painful for any pen to picture.—Selected.



ANTI-DRINK BILL POSTERS.

How the Practice Has Grown in European Countries.

During the past two or three years the movement to post billboards of cities with warnings against the use of alcoholic drinks has spread rapidly. The movement first attracted serious attention a few years ago when the billboards of Paris were decorated with warnings of this character. The wine men flew to the review and set up doctors to protest. Public debates and discussions followed, in which the wine men got the worst of the talking matches.

Then the policy spread to Berlin and even Madrid was decorated with these billboards. Copenhagen followed and then the movement reached England, where it spread more rapidly than anywhere else.

In England the bills were posted chiefly by the health officers of the cities themselves. The liquor dealers attempted to prevent the use of public moneys for this purpose by court proceedings, but were defeated in test cases.

So rapidly has this movement spread in England, Scotland and Ireland that 60 cities and towns of Great Britain have adopted the policy of annotating the billboards with official proclamations denouncing the use of alcoholic liquor.

Many of these proclamations are of the most radical character and are chiefly based on the recent parliamentary report of physical deterioration caused by liquor.

A PATHETIC SCENE.

Wife Visits Saloon Where Her Husband Was Carousing.

"I am not Mrs. Nation; I have no hatchet, I am not crazy."

These words came from the lips of a Lewis woman as she met her husband face to face in a hotel barroom the other evening, says the Lewis Pilot. They were directed to the bartender and loungers, as the former handed the woman's husband a glass of whisky.

She continued: "That man has not done a day's work this winter, and I am worn out trying to support him and the rest of the family. I want to know if



DEVICE FOR BINDING FODDER.

Can Be Made at Home and Is Easily Operated.

A. H. Denton, Kansas, writes in one of our exchanges and suggests a plan for binding fodder. He uses a lever between two small uprights A and B, as shown in illustration. The loose fodder is pressed into the opening between A and B and by down-



The Fodder Binder.

ward movement of lever is pressed into a small compass. The hand is then readily adjusted. The whole device is supported by the square piece C, so that it may be moved from place to place. We do not know to what extent this will prove entirely practical, but it is possible that it will suggest a useful idea to some of our readers.

KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

How One Farmer Figures Out the Profit on His Cows.

The ever-recurring bookkeeping bugbear brings to mind a recent interview with one of the largest farmers in the east, who is a bright man and a large wholesale baker, Thomas Kellogg. He said: As a business man I have learned that the books must be kept right if the proprietor is encouraged and not discouraged, and is led to venture into the business still more extensively. The rule applies as well to farming as to other business.

In operating my four large farms, I charge them with only the wages, with things bought and with the other real expenses, and never with things the farm produces. If, for instance, I debit the farm with its own hay that is used, I really charge the hay twice because the wages paid help have produced that hay just as much as the wages set the fence posts and do the work.

No man is right if he figures that the hay sold is worth a stated sum and hence milk is produced at such a cost. If I wronged my terms that way in my bookkeeping I would appear to be losing money every year and I would soon dispose of my country property, for to carry on a business one is not skillful enough to conduct profitably, is not reasonable.

This winter I shall keep 130 cows, feeding 300 tons of hay. If I figure that hay at its market value I find that my milk costs me more than I can buy it for in the open market, but don't do so. Neither do I figure in the wear and tear on the stock. I merely charge a cow's actual shrinkage in value between the time I buy her and her selling price. This is an actual, not an imaginary transaction. If I hire help and am so lacking in skill that I do not raise what hay, stalks, grain, etc., I require and have to buy them, I must charge up the things bought, of course, just as I credit my milk, eggs and potatoes. I am not satisfied with a cow unless I can clear an actual profit on her every day, even if it is not more than five cents, and the manure.

ITEMS.

The man or boy who can not control his children, horse or dog by his voice alone, without having his hands on them, is not a good trainer; and if he loses his temper his influence is gone.

The American Agriculturist reports a shortage in the western hay crop, according to canvas, of something like 8,000,000 tons under last year's yield. In the east the crop was on the whole a little above the average, and it is likely that prices will be better also.

Scarcely any other grain has shown the adaptability of corn. A native of the warm, moist parts of South America, it has gradually fought its way into the colder and drier regions, until there are few sections in which it can not be profitably grown. Its adaptability is shown in the fact that in the far north the plant is low and spreading, but maturing its ears all the same—Farm Journal.

Night Work on the Farm.

Night work on the farm is not to be tolerated. The old plan of working from four o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night was responsible for creating a disgust for farm work, and both the boy and the girl shared this disgust. On many farms now no work is done after six o'clock p. m., and this is right. There is no reason why hours should be longer on the farm than in the city. But on the farm more time needs to be taken at noon so that the morning and evening "chores" will come further apart. We doubt, however, if the "eight-hour day" ever becomes the rule on the farm, especially on the farm that is devoted to some extent to the raising of live stock. Farm animals refuse to adapt their needs to the eight hour plan.

TAKING CARE OF TOOLS.

They Should Be Under Shelter and in Their Places.

One of the greatest needs on the farm is for a system by which the tools may be taken care of. I heard a farmer the other day make the remark that he had a seed drill that he had used for 30 years and that it would not have lasted 10 years if it had not been kept in the shed. That illustrates the difference in the ways of keeping tools. One farmer will leave his tools out in the sun and rain, and in 10 years an expensive tool is ruined. Another will use the greatest of care about his tools, and in 20 years the same kind of a tool will be good for still more use.

I find that it is not always expensive to build a tool shed if one cannot afford a tool house, writes a correspondent of Farmer's Review. In the building of two of my outbuildings, a barn and shop for general work, I had them placed so that the back of the shop made a right angle with the back of the barn. In these two sides no windows were needed, and this left two sides already constructed for my tool shed. Then all I had to do was to extend a roof from the shop and barn and I had a good shed for my large tools. The smaller tools are taken care of in my work shop.

I find that the best plan for taking care of small tools and of parts of large tools is to have a great many pegs and hooks on the side of the shop. The tools are then always in sight and if one always puts the same tools in the same places it is not a difficult matter to find them when wanted. A tool that cannot be found when wanted is about the same as no tool.

One of the greatest troubles on the farm is to compel the hired men to put the horses tools in the shed. One farmer that I know says he never allows a man to unhitch his horses from a machine till it is at the door of the shed. Then it is an easy matter to put it in. This seems a little bit tyrannical, but with some men it is about the only way of getting the things looked after.

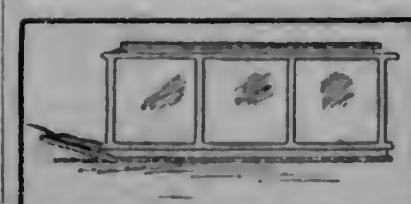
No matter how much care is taken with the machinery in the way of providing a shed for it, I find that it must have careful attention on the part of the owner to make sure that the nuts are kept tight on all the wheel machines. One of the most vexatious things about the care of farm machines is the tendencies for the bolts to work off and get lost. The working off of a single nut on the end of a bolt may put the machine out of use for hours and perhaps days. The nuts work off because they are not looked after. I wish some one would invent some system of making it impossible for nuts to work off.

There is another thing that should be kept in mind and that is if the bolts are permitted to be loose the machinery will wear out rapidly, as the play between parts is very destructive to the several parts. I do not believe that any kind of a tool will last very many years unless the bolts and nuts are kept tight when the machine is being used.

FOR HANDLING MANURE.

Put Cart Body on Drag For Use on the Snow.

To get out manure in winter, when there is a moderate amount of snow upon the ground, try this plan, suggests Farm Journal: Set the cart body on the "drag," or stone bont, as suggested in the cut. The load can be spread in the field with great ease.



Cart Body on Drag.

because it is down so low; and loading at the barn is also easy for a similar reason. If there is a manure shed to which the manure is wheeled daily, empty the barrow into the cart. When this is full, haul to the fields.

Government Model Farms.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, believes that model farms should be established in every agricultural county of the United States, under control of the several state governments, or of the national government, or of the two conjointly. Such farms, he argues, would radiate intelligence, activity and reform in tillage with the possibility of doubling the farm product of the country. "Might it not be worth while," he argues, "to expend the sum that such a system would cost, even though it should be necessary to postpone for another year the building of a battleship or a couple of cruisers?" A significant declaration by Mr. Hill is that such a scheme should be kept out of the clutches of the spoils system.

Effect of Straw Plowed In.

Where straw is cut up and plowed into the soil, it materially helps the soil, if the soil is deficient in potassium. The truth of this has been forced on people that have tried the application of straw on land of this character. The resultant growth of grain, however, will be disappointing, as the straw will give enough potassium to help out the formation of the stalk of the grain but not enough to give the best results in the way of a harvest. The same result will occur if too little of a deficient nutrient element be applied.

QUEEN OF HEARTS No. 2

By IVA ETTE SULLIVAN

The Queen of Hearts at the masquerade sat in the corner. The Jack of Hearts strolled by. He was uncomfortable in his clothes but because his hostess desired it he wore the gaudy costume.

"Why is the queen alone and no one to worship?" he asked lounging over her chair.

"I have been waiting for the king to come," she said pathetically.

"I am sorry," said the man, "but I saw the king sitting on the stairs with the Milkmaid of Paris."

"The old stories say, that they are bewitching creatures and I fear the king will forget that the queen is here." She shrugged her shoulders petulantly.

"If the king was wise, he would not linger there," he said gallantly. She was sure now she recognized the voice.

"Perhaps," ventured the girl, "he has peeped under the mask and stays because she is a queen in disguise."

"That could not be true; the real queen is here talking to the jack, who while not a king is always next the queen," he said with exaggerated tenderness.

"You are not sure," she mocked him, "but what I am only a milkmaid disguised as queen."

"Milkmaid or queen, you are very bewitching. If I could see your face, I would know. You are my queen I am sure, and if the king has gone away, the queen must, by all the rules of the game take the jack." He tried to push the mask back from under her face, but she held it tightly.

"You are not going by the rules of the game," she chided.

"Suppose then," said the man seriously, "that we be partners for life and play the game out to the finish."

"I may only be a milkmaid in disguise," she reminded him.

"But if I worship you as queen, then you will be queen. Let me see your face," he begged.

She made a motion as if to lift her mask, but only turned the corner back from her chil. He saw an alluring little dimple.

"I am satisfied now," he told her, "that you are not an imposture, but the real queen of my heart."

"But how do I know that you are the real Jack of Hearts and that you stand next the queen? You may be only a decoy."

"I will show you my hand," he said graciously, spreading his broad palm for her inspection.

"Since I'm the queen, to satisfy myself, that you are the real Jack, I must read what the lines say of your past. I have even," she said demurely, "told the fortune of my consort, the king."

She studied the lines closely, but she studied more closely the ring he wore. "You have had a queen before. You loved her and swore eternal allegiance."

"You are reading wrong," he corrected her, "you are the only queen I have."

She did not stop for his interruption. "She was tall and her hair was almost red, her eyes a greenish blue and you knew her a year ago."

He was somewhat uneasy. "I did not know a girl with red hair, the girl I danced with had brown hair with yellow gleams and her eyes were deep hazel."

The girl laughed. The man tried to imagine how the dimple looked under her mask. "You did her a great injustice," said the fortune teller severely.

"I did not wrong the girl," he insisted gravely.

"Perhaps," suggested the Queen of Hearts, "I know more about that than you do. You have admitted that there was another queen."

"Yes," he returned gently, the tilt all out of his voice, "there was a queen, but after that night at the dance, I could not worship her longer. But," he added with an attempt at lightness, "you see I've found the real queen and she never leaves her throne."

"Your hand says," she was still holding his hand in her own, "that you were a traitor to your sovereign and I could never trust you."

"You would not do as the other did," he said decidedly.

"You change your allegiance too often for a good subject. The lines say," she went on with his fortune, "that you wronged her, but you are going to see her again soon and go back to be a loyal subject. Then, I suppose, there was a catch in her voice, "you will forget that you promised to sit on the throne with me."

"I can not be her loyal subject again because she loved another man," said the Jack of Hearts mournfully.

"Did you know it to be true?" questioned the girl eagerly.

"I saw her kiss the man the night of the dance and she could not deny it." His tone was bitter.

"The lines say, you did not give her chance to explain."

"Why should I?" said the man. "I saw her kiss him."

"I see by your hand," said the girl sharply, "that she was very unhappy and went away. When you see her, you will be much surprised, but you must ask her to explain. She will tell you who he was."

"I do not care to know." He was very sarcastic.

"There is great happiness for you," she went on, "and an engagement, an

embarrassment, and if you wish it a wedding of you and the girl."

"Don't you see yourself in my future?" he teased her.

"I am not reading my own fortune, I am only reading yours."

"You can not be a good fortune-teller, if you do not see yourself. You know you promised to be my partner in the game for life. Let me read your hand and I will tell you what I see."

"Partners," she told him mischievously, "never show their hand and besides if I take off my red gloves, my costume will be spoiled. After the last dance, we are to unmask and then you can read the future."

"I know it without reading the palm," said the man, slipping off his mask to cool his face, "the stars over the water tell me that you and I are to be together forever just as they are."

"I saw in your hand that you made almost the same speech to the girl with red hair, who used to reign as queen."

"I am the real queen of hearts," she said, "and I will be the real queen of Paris."

"I know it without reading the palm," said the man, slipping off his mask to cool his face, "the stars over the water tell me that you and I are to be together forever just as they are."

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THE HOME

Roast Meat.

Roast meat, though one of the commonest modes of dressing it, is by no means an easy task. Roast meat is too often sent to the table nearly raw or dried up till there is scarcely any gravy in it. Now, good roasting consists of dressing the joint thoroughly and yet retaining its juice.

The fire should be prepared some time before the meat is put in the oven. It should be so good as to not require making up while the joint is roasting. A great deal of the success in roasting will depend on the fire. The meat should be basted from the first to shut in the juices.

The fat of lamb or veal should be covered with a piece of paper tied on with twine. The meat should be basted very frequently, for the more it is basted the better it will taste. When nearly done, the paper may be removed and the joint lightly dredged with flour in order to give it a savory brown appearance, sometimes called frosting. When ready to dish, sprinkle lightly with salt.

The usual time for roasting is fifteen minutes for each pound of meat. Brown meats, however, require less time than white meats. When it is dished, the fat which is left in the pan may be poured into a basin previously dipped in cold water. If removed the next day there will be found beneath the fat a fine meat jelly for gravies or soups. The cake of fat should be melted and strained into cold water, from which it can be removed and kept for further use.

THE SCHOOL

The Ancient Education and the Modern Kind.

BY A. F. HOPSON.

Education in the early feudal times might be classed under two heads that of the monastery or monastic, and that of the castle or knightly. The people of the better class had only two courses open before them. They must either become priests or soldiers.

It is not surprising then to find that they knew but very little about the peaceful occupations such as agriculture, commerce, and mining. We, as we developed a higher civilization, have had to get away from the old ideas of the life and duties of man. On no side of human nature is there a greater development shown than in the ideas of what is to constitute a life's work.

This is shown in the improved facilities of common labor. We have long since given up the rude instruments of labor such as the wooden plow, the scythe, and the sickle for the reaper, the threshing machine, and the disc. We have manual training schools in which the youths are instructed scientifically in all kinds of manual labor, schools of journalism in which work of the publisher is taught, instead of the old apprenticeship system, schools of domestic science in which the girls are taught the thousand and one useful and necessary things to make happy homes instead of being taught (or neglected) by their mothers as it used to be. Formerly the father taught farming to his son and handed down to him all of his narrow ideas and beliefs but now he is sent off to school where he receives the instruction of men of science who have made this kind of work their life study and there he is taught the principles that help him make a success of it.

In the past, exercise was taken at random but now in the gymnasiums under competent instructors the athlete is trained not to make a prodigy of himself but to develop the whole body in the most healthful way.

[Continued next week.]

THE FARM

Don't Overfeed Horses.

Many farmers make the serious mistake of feeding their idle horses too heavily during the winter. As this is a season when they do little work, too much food is dangerous, just as too much work is in the summer. In addition to this, we are apt to forget that horses need exercise. After working hard all summer and fall, it is a mistake to put them in the barn and feed them all they can eat. The inevitable result in such cases is that the horses get too fat, and when it is time to commence the spring work they are in poor condition. Unless the weather is very severe, it is a good plan to keep horses out of doors a good part of the day. A small pasture or lot, convenient to the barn, is a good place to let them run. If they are not needed for road work, it is also a good plan to remove their shoes. In pleasant weather they should be turned out in the stalk fields, or better still into a blue-grass pasture that was allowed to grow late in the fall. Even if the ground is covered with snow, horses will paw it off and get at the grass. Four or five ears of corn and two or three quarts of oats twice a day are sufficient for horses that are idle.

Feeding Sheep.

Sheep should be fed regularly in the winter. In fact, as much depends on the regularity of feeding as on the food itself. Those who are familiar with the characteristics of sheep know that they always become restless about feeding time. The value of regular feeding has been demonstrated by experiments with two flocks. One was fed daily at 6 o'clock and again in the evening, while the others were fed at different times during the day. The result was that the flock fed regularly turned out in a thrifty condition the following spring, while the others were thin and sickly. Many of the latter flock had died during the winter and fully 8 per cent of the lambs had either died at birth or made only a stunted growth. By feeding at a set time every morning and evening, better results will be attained. The essentials in the winter care of sheep are regular feeding, plenty of water and salt and roughage. This means contentment for the flock and contentment in this case is almost everything.

REAL ESTATE.

I am Real Estate Agent for property in Berea and farms in Madison and adjoining counties. I have for sale valuable town properties, either improved or unimproved, also business houses and vacant lots.

I have an excellent piece of property on Depot street, consisting of one good two-story dwelling house, one barn and one store house, used and unsurpassed for the produce business, worth \$2000. price \$1700.

My vacant lots range in price from \$100 to \$600.

An excellent farm of sixty acres of good corn and grass land, worth much more money, which I will sell for \$900.

I am also in position to sell to southwestern home-seekers, lands in Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Parties who have town property, farms, mountain coal or timbered lands, will receive best service and prices, if you place your lands for me to sell for you.

I respectfully solicit your patronage.

Call on or write

J. P. BICKNELL,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students &c &c

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

There was a sudden change in the temperature of the atmosphere at the close of this eventful and historic day. Within a few hours the sultry, damp air had lowered to nearly zero. We felt this change more sensibly on account of having exerted ourselves in the charge on the mountain side, heating our blood and having our clothing wet with perspiration. Thus, in our excited position, without blanket, great coat, or fire, our suffering during the night can better be imagined than described. Sleep was among the impossibilities. But not a murmur was heard from these brave men. The life or death of the cause of freedom and good government was in the scale, and outweighed any bodily suffering of a few hundreds of thousands of men. In our silent and shivering vigil of the night, we could occasionally hear a heavy, rumbling noise on top of Lookout above us that caused us pickets to suspect some new movement of the enemy. In the early dawn of the 25th, General Wt. Whitaker walked up in front of the Eighth Kentucky and said, "Colonel Barnes, I want a few volunteers to climb that cliff and see if the enemy are still there." The colonel replied, "The entire regiment, general, if you wish it." Every man sprang to his feet, ready to obey the expected command. But only Captain Wilson and six picked men were permitted at that time to immolate themselves on this high altar as a sacrifice to our country's cause. These apparently devoted men, carrying the Eighth's flag proceeded to ascend this hundred feet or more of almost perpendicular wall, at a place where there was an irregular kind of natural staircase, by which hung a large wild grape vine. At the base stood the Eighth, and with bated breath we watched this brave little squad, with their guns slung on their backs, climbing to where, in all probability, sudden death awaited them. At last they disappeared over the top. Hearing no noise above us indicating the presence of the enemy, we instantly commenced the toilsome descent of Lookout in the same manner the squad had just done.

Just as the king of day came peeping over Missionary Ridge, Captain John Wilson stepped out on the protruding brow of Lookout Mountain and unfurled to the mountain breeze that dear old emblem of light and liberty. As the sight of the flag met the upturned gaze of our vast army below, cheer after cheer echoed and reechoed from camp to camp, from mountain to mountain, until the bosom of the placid, broad Tennessee River and the beautiful valleys appeared to shout for very joy. The enemy during the latter part of the night had silently fled from their works, both on top and along the southeast side of Lookout, and joined the balance of Hegg's army on Mission Ridge, leaving over 200 of their sick and convalescent, with a thin line of pickets surrounding their

camp at Summertown, half a mile west of the point of Lookout.

As soon as the Eighth reached the top, we hastily marched out to Summertown, where the scared and sickly looking pickets surrendered to us without even firing a gun. We also captured a large quantity of corn meal, twenty barrels of very dirty sugar, two wagon loads of "rebel crackers" apparently of a mixture of ground peas, middlings or fine sawdust, and of adamantine hardness. Also forty large Marquis tents were among the quartermaster's stores that fell into our hands, and provided us shelter the week we remained on the top of this high, cold mountain. As General Harker rode up to us (via the Summertown road), General Wt. Whitaker addressed old "Fighting Joe" thus: "General, as the Eighth Kentucky courageously came up here first, I hope you will let the regiment remain here and guard these stores and this position." This modest request General Harker readily granted, remarking, "Sir, these western soldiers will fight anything on earth like rebels, and even climb above the clouds to capture victory and capture the enemy." The Ninety-sixth Illinois, commanded by Colonel Chapman, was ordered up and joined the Eighth in throwing a line of earthworks near the point or nose of the mountain.

On the 25th of November, 1863, our first day on Lookout, we were eyewitnesses of one of the grandest, most gigantic and exciting battle scenes that took place during this or any other war. From our high position we could overlook the country to a much greater distance than our natural vision could reach. The city of Chattanooga lay almost under us. Our vast army of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand men, stretched away southward, in dark blue lines, in the valley. Parallel to those living lines, stretching this peculiar ridge, where the enemy in strong force were well fortified, with mouths of incisive, well directed labor, engineered by the best of military skill, was added to this already naturally strong position. Behind these with their hundreds of heavy guns, we do not wonder the rebels felt confident of repulsing any force that could assail them. When Sherman's forces began to warm up the Johnnies near Fort Buckner into

a smart battle, many of the officers and men of our regiments seated themselves on the crowning rocks of the precipice to view for our first time great battle at a safe distance. I was the fortunate owner of a double lens opera glass, with the aid of this I could see the buttons on a man's coat at a distance of five miles. Thus situated the whole panorama of the great battle of Mission Ridge, with all its harrowing details, passes under our view, except some of the assaults made in the forenoon by Corse's and Lightburn's Brigades on the northern slope of the Tunnel Hill, on which was situated Fort Buckner, on which Sherman's batteries near the river and those at Orchard Knob were showering their shot and shell with great rapidity and effect. While our batteries in Forts Wood and Thomas were lively in their respects to Fort Bragg, situated near the center of the rebel line, about 11 a.m., a brigade of Sherman's troops made a charge on the west slope of Tunnel Hill. The enemy being entrenched, withheld them for a while, mowing down hundreds of these brave men. The line pushed up, leaving the hillside strown with dead and wounded. We could see some dragging their mangled bodies back down the slope, while their more fortunate comrades were mounting over the rebel works and the Johnnies fleeing to the shelter of Fort Buckner. At last Sherman had, by persistent pounding on the rebels' right, succeeded in drawing reinforcements from the center, and we could see the head of Harker's column ascending the slope, away to the right, near Etowah.

At 2 o'clock p.m., there had been a slight cessation of the contest and roar of artillery. Six of our heavy siege guns, fired at intervals of two seconds, the signal for the starting of the Fourth Corps to assault Fort Bragg. The long blue lines sprung at once to their feet, and our vast army made a simultaneous forward movement one and a half miles to the foot of the bridge. The rebel artillery, consisting of hundreds of guns, sent storms of bursting shells far out over the valley, speckling the air like mammoth snowflakes, all our heavy artillery returning the fire, which made the mountains fairly tremble with their thunder.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* WHO SAID GROCERIES *

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar \$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth .55
White Rose Flour, per Sack .50
12 Pint Cups .15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon

All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

IF YOU WANT CASH

For Your Real Estate or Business

I CAN GET IT

No Matter What Your Property is Worth, or in What Town, City or Territory it is located.

If I did not have the ability and facilities to sell your property, I certainly could not pay for this advertisement. This "ad" (like all my other "ads") is practically sure to place on my list a number of new properties, and I am just as sure to sell these properties and make enough money in commissions to pay for the cost of these "ads," and make a good profit besides. That is why I have so large a real estate business today.

Why not put your property among the number that I sell as a result of these "ads?" I will not only be able to sell it—some time—but will be able to sell it quickly. I am a specialist in quick sales. I have the most complete and up-to-date equipment. I have branch offices throughout the country and a field force of men to find buyers.

I do not handle all lines carried by ordinary real estate agents. I MUST SELL real estate—and lots of it—or go out of business. I can assure you I am not going out of business. On the contrary, I expect to find at the close of the year, that I have sold twice as many properties as I did the past year, but it will first be necessary for me to "list" more properties. I want to list YOURS and SELL it. It doesn't matter whether you have a farm, a home without any land, or a business; it doesn't matter what it is worth, or where it is located. If you will fill out the blank letter of inquiry below and mail it to me today, I will tell you how and why I can quickly convert the property into cash, and will give you my complete plan.

FREE OF CHARGE

and terms for handling it. The information I will give you will be of great value to you, even if you should decide not to sell. You had better write today before you forget it. If you want to buy any kind of a Farm, House or Business, in any part of the country, tell me your requirements. I will guarantee to fill them promptly and satisfactorily.

David P. Taff, The Land Man, 415 Kan. Av., Topeka, Kansas.

If You Want to Sell Fill in, Cut Out and Mail Today

Please send, without cost to me, a plan for finding a cash buyer for my property which consists of

Town County State

Following is a brief description

Lowest cash price

Name Address

If You Want to Buy Fill in, Cut Out and Mail Today

I desire to buy property corresponding approximately with the following specifications: Town or city

County State

Price between \$ and \$ I will pay

\$ down and balance

Remarks

Name Address

J. C. Sharp
W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer

8 JAN 1707

CORONER'S VERDICT

PLACES THE BLAME ON EIGHT B. & O. MEN,

AFTER STARTLING TESTIMONY.

Operator Gave Doomed Train Wrong Signals—Kept Orders in His Head—Was Incompetent.

Washington, Jan. 10.—At the conclusion of a mass of sensational testimony in the coroner's inquest on the Terin Cotta wreck on the B. & O. Sunday, December 30, Coroner Nevitt held to grand jury the following named persons: Harry H. Hildebrand, engineer of "dead" Train 2120; Frank F. Hoffmeyer, conductor of that train; P. F. Dent, night train dispatcher at Baltimore; William E. McCauley, division operator of the Baltimore & Ohio; B. L. Vermillion, engineer of local Train 66, into which 2120 crashed; George W. Nagle, conductor of Train 66; J. W. Kelly, Jr., trainmaster of the B. & O., and William M. Dutrow, the telegraph operator at Silver Springs. All the men held, except Dent, McCauley and Kelly, were in the building where the inquest was held, and were placed under arrest.

The testimony given was of a startling nature, tending to point toward certain persons as being responsible for the wreck, by a combination of incompetency, reckless disregard of the rules, inadequate rules and carelessness of certain officials in placing inexperienced men in most responsible positions.

The first witness at the inquest was William L. Moore, the operator at Kensington. He characterized Dutrow, the operator at Silver Springs, as "incompetent, wild and reckless." His testimony indicated that Dutrow, instead of copying train orders, tried to keep them in his head; while Dutrow himself testified that he believed, from his examination for the position, that he was not capable, but was put on by Division Superintendent McCauley notwithstanding.

"How did you judge of Dutrow's incompetency?" asked the coroner.

"The manner of working is sufficient for another operator to tell."

Moore said that he gave the engineer a clear light because the block was clear. Coroner Nevitt asked him who gave him confirmation that the block was clear, and Moore replied: "This young fellow from Silver Springs," meaning Dutrow. Mr. Moore said he was not positive that the block was clear. "I told the engineer that I could not trust that party (referring to Operator Dutrow). I told the engineer: 'You go down there more rarely.'"

He said he could not tell whether the block was clear, but he had been told since by Feeney, the extra operator, that it was not. Feeney was ordered to the wreck, but stopped off at Silver Springs to help Dutrow take train orders. "Feeney told me," said Moore, "that Dutrow was not even copying the train orders, and he stayed there to do that. Moore said he had previously heard criticism of Dutrow's work from Feeney and Steele, the man at Kensington. He said he got his idea of Dutrow's incapacity from his actions generally, and that he had heard, but indirectly, that Dutrow had displayed a wrong signal.

Mr. Moore was asked if he had ever heard that Dutrow had displayed a wrong signal. The witness replied that he had, but the information was only from indirect sources.

EXPLOSION IN STEEL WORKS.

Twenty-Four Men Thought To Have Been Gremsted.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 10.—A disastrous explosion occurred at the Eliza furnaces of the Jones & Laughlin steel works, when a large quantity of gas which had accumulated at the base of the furnaces became ignited. Tons of molten metal were showered around the furnace for a radius of 40 feet. Out of a force of 35 men employed at the furnace when the explosion occurred, three—John Cramer, Andrew Feetherka and Gustave Tessler—have been taken to the morgue, their bodies horribly mutilated by the fire. Seven men are in the hospital fatally injured and 24 others have not been accounted for. While the mill officials are inclined to believe that all of the missing men were not cremated in the molten metal, nothing definite is known as to their present whereabouts.

The officials at the mill refused to allow anyone to enter the yard where the furnace is located.

Mutiny On French Ship.
Toulon, France, Jan. 10.—There was an incipient mutiny on the French cruiser Jean Bart as she was on the point of sailing for the Antilles. The crew complained of bad food and threw their officers overboard. The officers quelled the men by promising to investigate the complaints.

Signora Duse Very Ill.
London, Jan. 10.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle wires that Signora Duse, the actress, who has been ill with influenza since Christmas, is seriously ill. Her daughter has arrived at Genoa in answer to an urgent summons.

Blizzard in Illinois.
Carlo, Ill., Jan. 10.—A heavy snow-storm and blizzard raged in Southern Illinois, four inches of snow falling. All railroad trains were delayed by snow and high water, considerable damage being done.

SYMPATHY ON THE WRONG SIDE

DURING A RECENT WAR, WAS McCORMICK'S UNDONG.

Utterances Made On His Return From Russia Brought Forth a Reprimand By Hay.

New York, Jan. 11.—A Washington dispatch says:

Robert S. McCormick, the American ambassador at Paris, who will retire from the American diplomatic service within two months, will retire because his conduct at St. Petersburg during the Russian-Japanese war met with the disapproval of President Roosevelt, and not because of his activities in marrying Miss Patterson, his niece, to a Polish nobleman. Miss Patterson is the daughter of the owner of one of the leading publications of Chicago, and her marriage to Count Gyzatki was approved by her parents. This wedding was one of the social events of Washington about three years ago, and the ceremony was attended by Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick. This marriage had nothing to do with the coming retirement of Ambassador McCormick.

While stationed at St. Petersburg Ambassador McCormick espoused the cause of Russia in its war with Japan. This displeased Ambassador McCormick, and in an interview, which was published throughout the country, he reprimanded the American people, who, he declared, were ungrateful in sympathizing with Japan, as Russia was the friend of the United States and had threatened to send a fleet of warships to the assistance of the United States during the civil war when Great Britain was preparing to assist the confederacy. This interview was heartily disapproved by President Roosevelt, who strongly favored the instant dismissal of Ambassador McCormick. The president was induced to allow Mr. McCormick to remain in the diplomatic service, but he was transferred from St. Petersburg to Paris without having consulted.

This action was taken after Secretary Hay, then secretary of state, had summoned Ambassador McCormick to the department and administered a severe reprimand. At the conclusion of the interview Secretary Hay agreed to allow Ambassador McCormick to remain in the diplomatic service for one year. This time limit was extended one year, and now a successor has been chosen for the American ambassador at Paris. Henry White, the American ambassador at Rome, has been selected to succeed Mr. McCormick, who will retire when Postmaster-General Colby becomes secretary of the treasury.

This change will occur in March, and thus a number of changes will take place in the diplomatic corps, although no successor has been chosen to fill the vacancy of Ambassador Meyer at Paris. Henry White, the American ambassador at Rome, has been selected to succeed Mr. McCormick, who will retire when Postmaster-General Colby becomes secretary of the treasury.

SHIPS MUST PASS 'FRISCO BY.

Agitation On Coast Causes Mikado's Officials to Make Change.

Tokyo, Jan. 11.—The Japanese government has decided that on account of anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast that the training squadron will not visit the Pacific coast, but will go as far as Honolulu only.

Certain of the details of the budget for 1907 have just been learned.

A total of \$55,500,000 is provided for army expenditures and this includes formation of four new divisions.

The navy is allotted \$40,000,000, including \$5,500,000 which is to be devoted to increasing the efficiency of the service.

New undertakings in the department of communication are to be met by an internal loan of \$15,000,000.

Milburn Residence Burned.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The former residence of John G. Milburn, on Delaware avenue, to which the late President McKinley was taken after he was shot at the Pan-American exposition, and where he died, was badly damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. The property was sold Mr. Milburn to Phillip M. Shanon.

A Series of Shocks.

Williamsport, Pa., Jan. 11.—A series of shocks, evidently earthquakes, were felt and heard in this seashore. Building shook so that families were awakened, and rumbling sounds were heard over an area of about 20 miles.

Pavloff's Assistant Hanged.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 11.—The murderer of Lieut. Gen. Vladimir Pavloff, the military procurator, who was killed, was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. He was executed by hanging.

Licenses For Shipping Men.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The senate passed a bill requiring the licensing of the master, chief and second and third mates of vessels and steamships of 1,000 tons or over.

Foraker Wants Vote.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Foraker gave notice in the senate that he would make an effort to secure a vote on his resolution providing for an investigation of the Brownsville riot, which resulted in the discharge by the president of the negro troops of the 25th infantry.

Hours For Railroad Men.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate passed the bill limiting the hours of railway employees to 16 hours of service followed by ten hours of rest by a vote of 70 to 1.

IN HUGH SNOWDRIFTS

ARE TRAINS STALLED ON WESTERN RAILROADS.

THE STORM CONTINUES UNABATED

People of Fuel Famine Districts In Great Distress, With Little Hope of Relief.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12.—A terrific snowstorm has prevailed in Western Minnesota and North Dakota during the past 36 hours and is extending east as far south as Southern Wisconsin. Trains from the west are from 24 hours to 48 hours late, and in many cases the railroads do not know where the trains are stalled. The snow is from four to ten feet deep. Trains from the Pacific coast are in the snow and there is no immediate prospect that they will be brought out under a week. Railroad men are discouraged because the shipments of coal made this week to the fuel famine districts are stalled.

J. J. Hill has taken personal charge of those shipments, but advises received at the Great Northern headquarters said that no coal could be sent through west of Grand Forks owing to the blockades. Thirty-one trains of coal are west of St. Paul on this line, while on the Northern Pacific and Southern there are an equal number. All are stalled in the snow drifts, even to the smokestacks. Cattle are being killed to save them from starving. The lights of more than 100 towns in North Dakota were extinguished about a week ago and the low candle supply is about exhausted.

A railroad traffic official said: "We are up against the hardest proposal ever presented to us. We are spending thousands of dollars a day in an attempt to open branch lines, but the weather is against us. We have east of the Montana lines 132 freight and live stock trains. At several stations we have unloaded the cattle and given the stock all the feed that could be obtained, amounting to twice the freight traffic, and yet we fear the live stock will die before enough feed can be obtained or the roads cleared of the blockade. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo lines report seven trains of passengers stalled in North Dakota, with no prospect of getting out immediately and with the possibility that engines have gone dead for want of fuel."

CROSSED ELECTRIC WIRES

Caused a Million Dollar Fire in Lancaster, Pa.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 12.—A fire, which started in the tobacco warehouse of S. R. Moss & Co. here spread to adjoining property and caused a loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

A day in turning in the alarm gave the fire a good start, and when the firemen arrived it was beyond their control.

The structure was a four-story brick and was well filled with tobacco.

The flames communicated to the Moss Cigar Factory, adjoining, a five-story building, which was also destroyed.

When the south wall of the cigar factory collapsed the only truck of the fire department was hurled in the debris, and a number of firemen had narrow escapes from death.

The loss on the warehouse is placed at \$300,000 and on the cigar factory at \$200,000. The fire was caused by crossed electric wires.

THREE HUNDRED PERISH

In a Tidal Wave On the Dutch East Indian Islands.

The Hague, Jan. 12.—A tidal wave has devastated some of the Dutch East Indian island, south of Achin. The loss is very great.

According to a brief official dispatch 300 persons perished on the islands of Tana.

Forty are known to have been drowned on the island of Simulu.

Lost Life in Trying to Save Boy.

Rivertown, Mich., Jan. 12.—Elbert W. Gibson, principal of the schools here, was drowned while trying to save fourteen-year-old Harry Valance, who had broken through the ice while skating. Gibson was called by boys who saw young Valance break through the ice, and rushed to the rescue. He, too, broke through and the swift current carried both teacher and boy under the ice.

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Steamer Ponce Found.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 11.—With her tall shaft broken and her propeller threatening to gash her plates, and send her to the bottom, the steamship Ponce was picked up in the gulf stream by the German steamer Elizabeth Riekmers and towed to Bermuda, where she now lies off St. George's harbor. Her passengers are safe.

French Submarine Sinks.

Cherbourg, France, Jan. 12.—The submarine boat Algerian sank at her moorings here during the night. There was no one on board the vessel when she went down. Divers found the host lying on her starboard side on the bottom of the harbor.

Bryans in Wreck.

Great Falls, Mont., Jan. 12.—The Montana Central's west-bound train, on which Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan were passengers, collided with a switch engin and stone cars in the Great Falls yard. No one injury.

NEGROES KILLED MAN AND WIFE

AND WERE PREPARING TO KILL A LITTLE BABY.

Two Hundred Colored Men are Guarding the Criminals—Race War Is Threatened.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 14.—Two hundred negroes left Chickasha, I. T., shortly after dark, bound for Womack, 17 miles northeast, with the avowed intention of protecting a gang of negroes from the vengeance of a mob of whites, and owing to the circumstances a bloody race war is expected at any moment.

A gang of negroes entered the tent of a white man and murdered the man and his wife. They were preparing to kill a child when surprised by neighbors of the people and immediately took to flight.

Bands of armed white men formed immediately and started on the trail of the murderers.

Population Evenly Divided.

The population of this section of the Indian Territory is about evenly divided between the whites and the negroes. As soon as the negroes learned that a posse of whites were trailing the murderers hands of negroes formed in the surrounding country and started for the scene of the trouble heavily armed.

The negroes, leaving Chickasha, started with the avowed intention of protecting the negroes from the vengeance of the whites if they were captured. The murderers are supposed to have been negroes who are working on a railroad grade a short distance from Womack, about 35 miles southeast of this city.

As a result of race feeling, engendered by the burning of a negro in this section last July by a mob of whites, the situation is regarded as being exceedingly critical.

CAUGHT BENEATH ENGINE.

Five Killed and Eight Injured—Struck Open Switch.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 11.—Running at a high rate of speed, Rock Island passenger train No. 30, which left here for Chicago, dashed into an open switch at Barney, N. M., 190 miles north of El Paso.

Five persons were killed and eight injured.

The dead are B. Ackley, Carrizo, engineer; C. A. Redfield, Carrizo, fireman; unidentified passenger, unidentified boy, and unidentified Mexican laborer.

When the train dashed into the switch the engine left the track and turned over, pinning the engineer and firemen underneath and killing them instantly. The express car, dining car and a Pullman were thrown from the track. Of the eight passengers hurt none will die.

The train wrecked was in collision on January 2 at Volland, Kan., with No. 29 on the same road and 32 persons, mostly Mexican laborers on their way to El Paso, were killed, and over 20 persons were injured.

SPOILED THE WEDDING CAKE

And Nowless, In His Fury, Fatally Shot Frank Tabriz.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Jan. 14.—A wedding cake ruthlessly dashed from the hands of a woman carrying it resulted in what may develop into a murder on the Forty-third street bridge. Frank Tabriz is dying at West Penn hospital with a bullet in his side, while John Nowless, his wife and 16 other foreigners are under arrest as witnesses.

The couple, with two male companions, were crossing the bridge. The woman was carrying the large cake, which she won at a wedding celebration. Tabriz and two other men were on the bridge, and Tabriz after shooting Nowless for not reliving his wife of the burden, knocked the cake out of the woman's hands, causing it to be smashed into bits on the bridge flooring.

Anxored at the affront Nowless drew a revolver and shot Tabriz. The latter will die. The woman declared to the police that it was she and not her husband who fired the shot. The revolver was found hidden in her umbrella, but witnesses say that her husband fired the shot.

Burglars Shot Two Men.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Patrick Connolly, 60 years old, highway commissioner, of Mamaroneck, and his son-in-law, Clarence Hill, were shot by two burglars who attempted to break into their home in Palmer avenue. One of the bullets pierced Connolly's lungs and he is in a precarious condition. The younger man will recover, as the bullet struck a rib and glanced off.

Stricken with remorse after they shot Connolly, the burglars carried him into the house and put him on the floor, after which they ran toward Larchmont, and the police of Westchester county are now searching for them.

Spreading Rails Wreck Train.

Oklahoma, Jan. 14.—A special train carrying Vice President H. U. Mudge and a party of Rock Island officials went into the ditch near Hydro, Okla. No one was injured. The wreck was caused by spreading rails. The railroad men are on a tour of inspection.

